THE TURKISH EMBROGLIO

Europe Inclined to Be Doubtful of America's Success.

Almost Universal Sympathy With the United States, But a Belief That the Crisis Will Prove Without Results-Attitude of Old World Diplomats Due to Past Experiences -Emissaries of the Porte in London Affect to Be Amused at Demand for an Early Settlement-England Anxious to Discover Means of Holding the Sultan to His Agreement,

(Special Cablegram-Copyrighted.)

LONDON, April 21.-The American attempt to bring the Sultan to terms excites comparatively little interest in Europe, chiefly because the Old World does not expect the new to succeed in a game wherein European diplomats always fail. Such a thing as the Washington Administration wresting a substantial sum in hard eash from the Sublime Porte by any process whatever would suffice to revolutionize modern diplomacy and to win for Secgeneration.

Europe sympathizes benevolently with the United States in its efforts to enforce its just demands, but the almost universal belief is that the crisis will prove absolutely without result. This cynical attitude of European diplomats and people is perhaps the best reason and incentive for the American Government to bring to book this outlaw among the nations and to succeed where the whole world expects fallure.

Europe, and England especially, would like to discover a means of holding the Sultan to his plain agreement just now, for his flagrant repudiation of his pledged word in raising the customs to 11 per cent ad valorem has exasperated all countries. Great Britain, whose Turkish trade is half of the whole, suffers most, but nobody as yet has discovered a means to prevent the Sultan from violating his own conventier in this regard.

The American crisis and the customs dispute seem to afford much amusement to the Turkish Embassy in London. In this respect Turkey's representatives probably reflect their royal master, who is happiest when circumventing foreign diplomacy. The Turkish emissaries here gut their tongues in their cheeks and talk solemnly about the elaborate enquiries and investigations necessary concerning the American claim, to accomplish which four years is quite inadequate. They intimate also that the Sultan has been in much tighter places and emerged scatheless, whereas his no-

versary was discomfited. severance of diplomatic relations, which is a matter of complete indifference to Turkey. The embassy officials say that and that the Sultan will not furnish mas terial for American party politics, for that is how the Turks pretend to regard the

American threat. An officer of high rank in the British weight on both sides of the Atlantic were it permissible to publish it, expressed the

"Judging by all the facts within our knowledge, we do not believe that Secretary Hay has sent an ultimatum to the Porte. Your foreign minister is an able and cautious man, who would not make threats unless he were prepared to make them good by acts, and, of course, the American selzure of Smyrna is entirely our

"Judging by the comments of the American newspapers, your people do not zeem | April 26. to be aware that the Sultan and his Government are quite accustomed to be threatened. He is triple armed in the mortally dreads raising the Eastern ques-tion in an acute form; that each suspects the motives of all the others; and that all the motives of all the others; and that all understand and respect the great military
power of Turkey, which would render a
war, even to Russia, long, bloody, and nower of Turkey, which would render a Why should the Sultan fear far-off America more than the powerful States at his door, all of whom have in turn threat-

from the logical sequel? "Upon this very question of Armenia Lord Salisbury repeatedly and publicly warned the Sultan of the consequences of his contumacy. His warnings were un-heeded-almost contemptuously unheeded keep the peace for the next six months and what could we do? As Salisbury subsequently admitted also publicly. England could not send her warships to Ar- Coilis. menta. Do you Americans think you can do any better or gain any more than we have done and gained? I am quite sure that Secretary Hay cherishes no I has on in this respect. He must be patient, as

This is the policy of beinless inaction

KING OSCAR IN ENGLAND.

The Swedish Monarch's Visit At-

tracting Little Attention. LONDON, April 21.-The visit of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway to England, though undertaken incognito, has attracted a surprisingly small amount of interest. The spectacle of that monarch burly, despite his seventy-one years, and standing head and shoulders above his fellows-pushing his way past the station barri-cades to shake hands with the Swedish workmen who had cheered him as he entered the London depot, can, for huma impulsiveness, be scarcely exceeded in the neticus of the most democratic ruler. King Oscar is no stranger to England.

He has paid frequent visits to this cour try, and his abilities, as historian and writer on abstrace subjects, have gained for him honorary degrees from the Eng-lish universities. Of all European potentates he is probably the most cultured the

British Troops Arrive at Kumassi April 21.-It is officially announced that Captain Middlemist, with a portion of his force, has reached Kumas

A RUMOR OF CROKER'S DEATH.

mpossible to Learn Anything of the Tammany Lender's Condition.

LONDON, April 22 .- All efforts to as certain something definite in regard to the rumor of Mr. Richard Croker's death have been without result. None of Mr. Croker's London friends has heard of his death or even that he has been ill. A gentleman who has close business relations with Mr. Croker told a correspondent last night that the latest he heard from the Tamman leader was that he was well a few days ago. He added that he had heard nothing since, but he thought that he would hear at once if Mr. Croker were dead.

He said, however, that he would not be erprised to hear bad news regarding the condition of Mr. Croker's health. He would not state his reasons for this belief, but said he was going to Wantage today (Sunday) - find out. He said that Mr. Croker had made arrangements a few days ago to sail for New York yesterday (Satur-

Telegrams to Wantage last night elicited no reply. The telegraph office there closes comparatively early.

NOT CREDITED IN NEW YORK. Mr. Croker's Friends Disbelieve the

Report of His Death. NEW YORK, April 21.-A report was started this afternoon to the effect that Richard Croker had died suddenly in Europe. Nobody seemed to know where the retary Hay a higher place in Europe than that held by any other statesman of this which had been received from Mr. Croker recently were of such a character that the report did not alarm his friends, and when it was learned that no communication of any kind had been received by any of his relatives, the story was set down as false. John F. Carroll said if was absurd. Mr. Croker's sons, Frank, Richard, jr.,

and Herbert, sailed today to join their father at Wantage. They went on the Cam-pania, and a party of friends were at the pier to see them off. Frank Croker said that his father had not made any plans for his return to this country. If Mr. Croker is coming home soon he will go with his sons to Paris and they return to this country together. If Mr. Croker is going to stay in England indefinitely the Croker boys in England indefinitely the Creat, will return to this country alone. Anyway, will return to this country alone than two

THE GRAVE OF STEVENSON.

Novelist's Widow Protests Against the Removal of His Remains

LONDON, April 21.—The widow of Robert Louis Stevenson has taken a decisive stand against the proposal to dig up he husband's remains and carry them from Samoa to Scotland for reburial. She says same to solitate for reputrial. See says in a letter quoted in the "Speaker" today "The mountain peak where Mr. Stevenson lies is my own property. There I expect one day to lie beside him. The spot was chosen by him for his and my burial place. at the very time when the political relations between him and the Germans were most strained. But the quarref was always a political one, nothing more; and that his point of view was right and wise, Germany has fully admitted by words and deeds. He was tolerant without bitterness. I think his lesters prove this, and that his grave his letters prove thus, and that the should be disturbed because Germany, in-Versary was discomfited.

It is not for a moment believed that distracted islands, awould be contrary to his American action will proceed beyond a character, teachings, and wishes.

"I rise to higher levels and am still con-scious of an extra heartheat when I look at the photographs of his study, where so key. The emissive officials say that much of his best work was done, and of methods which might have proved effective with Spain will not work with Turkey, and I remember that that and that the Sultan will not furnish maploughed up by English and American shells; and that these shells were son shells; and that these shells were seat against and intended to destroy Matanfa. Its dearest friend in Samoa. I have said enough to show that I have no intention of allowing my husband's grave to be distributed by the case with which it is mined, and the this in print or otherwise."

ACCUSED BY MAUDE GONNE. Editor of the "Irish Figaro" Charged With Libel.

DUBLIN, April 21 .- At a police court to-Joan of Arc. obtained a summons for malicious libel against Mr. Collins, edito of the "Irish Firago," for publishing a statement that Miss Gonne is a pensioner of the Government, and, therefore erument spy. The bearing was fixed for

A Dublin tournalist named Arthur Grif fith, who is connected with "United Irish-men," the last name of which was soized knowledge that every European power by the British authorities on account of in Dublin recently with having assaulted tion, Griffith entered the "Figuro" offices and began to beat Mr. Collis with a stick. Mr. Collis at once closed with him, and in a few minutes police officers arrived, who placed Mr. Griffith under arrest. At the police station the accused said that he had assaulted Mr. Collis because he had slandered Miss Maud Gonne. At the poice court be admitted the accuracy of the testimeny of Mr. Collis and was fined or to be imprisoned for fourteen days. Mr. Griffith said he would refuse to into any bati to keep the peace toward Mr.

REVIEWED BY THE QUEEN

Ten Thousand Troops March in Line Before Her Majesty.

which all Europe has supinely followed for many years. If America can teach Europe something better she will be mated that there were 200,000 specialors, balled as a new plonser is statecraft. of Connaught, today. The weather was THE POULETT PEERAGE.

A Compromise Effected With the

Aristocratic Organ Grinder. LONDON, April 21.-It is stated that the strange case of the disputed Poulett peerage has been actiled by a compromise. The so-called Viscount Hinton, who for a long time ground a hand organ in the London streets for a living, claimed to be the helr as against the young son of the late earl's third wife. There is no doubt that the organ grinder is the son of the earl's first wife, but he was born less than denying his paternity.

It is believed that the organ grinder, the is now performing in a small proas "incompatible with the digrity of a peer," has overcome the barrier, between himself and a seat in the House of Lords from the Boulet. from the Poulett estate by providing an Income for the younger claims at. The estates are nominally worth £22,000 sterling a year, but are greatly reduced by en-cumbrances due to the extravagances of

the late earl. Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. All trains except Congressional Limited 45 Census Office Examination-

A BRITISH CKY OF ALARM

Eaglishmen Told to Look to Their Commercial Laurels.

The "Times" Calls Attention to the try Alleged as the Main Cause. Fifth Avenue Hotel.

manufacturers choose to take possession, or would not honor such a regulation. The fact that trades union restrictions upon the individual's work and output more than offset the advantage of the The Verdict of the Jury Received nominal lower wages in Great Britain has at last been discovered by American competitors with the result that English manufacturers have already suffered heavily, even in the home trade,

The situation has induced the "Times to send an expert investigator to the United States and his reports may well alarm Great Britain more than any political dangers which portend. They lead the verdict was received with enthesiastic ap-"Times" itself to comment on the situation in a remarkable leader which will placency. Here are a few pregnant seutences:

"These articles may at least open the eyes of some people to the fact that there is a great deal which it behooves them to understand and may stimulate them to problems which lie before English manufacturers, even in those departments where their supremacy was once most undisputed. It is not in war alone that the people of this country cling to the com fortable belief that we shall 'muddle through somehow.' On the contrary, the phrase is as thoroughly characteristic of the mental attitude of the Briton as is

orrow' of the Spaniard. "As a nation we really believe in 'muddling through,' and are rather proud of ourselves for believing it. There is a deep seated feeling that it is un-English dignity requires us to eschew that eagerness in organizing our forces and utilizing our opportunities which other nations do not blush to display. As a matter of fact, this feeling is not nearly so respectable as we fondly imagine. It is the product of intellectual laziness and false pride. 'Muddling' is a thing to be ashamed of, and a thing which proper pride makes a through' were the noblest form of human effort and the only one worthy of a gentleman, the fact remains that it is becoming every day more unsuited to the actual condition of the world. We are not winning any great triumph by 'muddling through.' and with every decade that passes our triumphs will become more difficult to dis cover unless we condescend to bring the cientific method to bear upon our conduct

turbed, and I give you full authority to say cheapness of transit by waterways. These are reasons why we should omit cothing that may place us in the possession of scientific organization, in economy of effort, in the use of machinery, and in weighing

training workmen. It might be expected that the trade some in the United States than here, but the contrary is the case. It would probably be found, on enquiry, that the phe numenon is not unconnected with the difference in industrial organization. The Americans are never content while anything is done by manual labor which car possibly be done by machinery. Their demond is accordingly for workmen with brains, and the development of brains tigans the development of individuality, which declines to sink itself in the mo-

English trade. "The difference between English and American workmen is the difference between the mechanical discipline of our soldiers and the reliance upon individual recognized as necessary in other armies. The English workmen who go to America frequently find themselves very uncomfortable. They are required to show a mental alertness to which they are quite unused, and find it necessary to de their best instead of conforming to the restrictive rules of the trade union, which require them to do no better than the average of incompetency. In fact, our workmen are too much like their masters in thinking that what has been done in the to get along with even loss effort than be-

These are admissions which Englishmen ing to see him go s they realize the would storm to have made even a few act of criticism a 1 his effort to a months ago, but the facts more than justify rates the Government of which he is a them, and they are facts of which America will undoubtedly take the fullest advantage.

THE CZAR AT DIVINE WORSHIP.

With the Cention. MOSCOW, April 21.-The Czar and the Czarina unexpectedly attended the Good Friday services at the Uspeniki Cathedral, which was thronged with worshipers. The Czar, like the rest of the congregation. six months after the marriage, the earl carried a blessed candle, which, during the the former Porte Rican in some other po service, went out twice. His Majesty relighted it both times from that of the per-

son kneeling beside him. Subsequently the Czar and Czarina took part in the solemn procession around the cathedral. The gractousness and simple plety of the imperial worshipers made deep impression on the people.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, and 52, good to return until Monday,

TAYLOR IN NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1900-TWENTY PAGES-

He Confers With General Harrison and Governor Roosevelt.

NEW YORK, April 21 .- W. S. Taylor, Kentucky, who it is understood, has been indicted for complicity in the murder of William Goenel, came to this city today from Washington. He called on Governo Roosevelt, at the residence of Dougla-Robinson, the Governor's brother-in-law, Startling Encroachment of Ameri- at 422 Madison Avenue, and talked with can Trade-The Superior intelli- him for more than an hour. He also had a gence of Workmen in This Coun- talk with former President Harrison at the

Taylor called on General Harrison to urge him-to reconsider his refusal to ap-LONDON, April 21.- There is an im- pear for him as counsel in either the inportant significance attaching to the pub- dictment or to the United States Supreme lication of a series of articles in the Court on the governorship question. Gen-'Times" upon American engineering com- eral Harrison did not consent. It is repetition. It is no news to readers of this ported the visit to Governor Roosevelt was correspondence that the bulk of British to learn whether the Governor would honor and foreign trade in nearly all kimls of a requisition from Kentucky under the inmanufactures lies at the mercy of Amer. dictment. There has been some doubt as ican competition whenever the American to whether the District of Columbia would

COLONEL COLSON ACQUITTED.

With Applause. FRANKFORT, Ky., April 21.-Former Representative David G. Colson, who has been on trial on a charge of murder for the killing of Ethelbert Scott and Luther Demarce ut the Capitol Hotel, in a pistol duel on January 16, was acquitted today, The jury returned the verdict at 6:33, after having been out eighteen minutes. The

The day was taken up with the speeches arouse Englishmen from their self-com- by attorneys for proscoution and defence The prosecution yesterday abandoned the idea of securing a conviction on the charge of murder, and labored hard for a con viction for manslaughter, taking advantage of one of the instructions granted by the judge. It was a foregone conclusion look for themselves into the very grave that the jury would acquit after the evidence had been closed,

MAYOR TAGGART'S MISSION.

He Will Plend With Brynn to Drog the Silver Ques.ion.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.- Mayor Thomas Taggart and Samuel E. Morss, editor of the "Sentinel," left here last night for Texas, where they will pay a visit to -William J. Bryan. They go as the reprethe national platform should not carry through safely. to aftempt anything more and that our any reference to the free coinage of silver

out should be confined exclusively to other and more vital issues. They are bearing letters of the same import (o Mr. Bryan from a large number of Democrats who were pronounced free silver met in 1885, and who would be for that issue now were they not convinced that more important events have eliminated it from the issues this year, and that t will burden raiber than bein the party. The mission of Mayor Taggart and Mr. man ashamed of, however successful he Morsa is undertaken, at the request of may be in it. But even if 'muddling many Democrats, and after a conference with men in nearly all parts of the State the object being to learn the feelings of hading men in all sections on the free silver question, so they might talk to Eryan advisedly upon the subject. Much interest is felt here in their mission, as it is prac-tically agreed by all lenguerate in Indiana that the question of Free silver quick not to be forced into the campaign

MISSING FROM BOSTON.

Police Asked to Look Out for a Rela-

tive of Longfellow. John Henry Wadsworth, a relative of the poet, Longfellow, is reported to have exchanged. The Boers signaled: "We don' strangely disappeared from his home, 52 like soldiers Hainbridge Street, Boston, Mass. A request was made of the local police tast that may place us in the possession of night to bok out for the missing man, other advantages depending upon orains. Accompanying the request was a descripand enterprise. Yet we are far behind in tion of Wadsworth, as follows:

"John Henry Wadsworth, fifty-eight In addition to a printed director from

the chief of police at Boston, the local sutherities have received a letter from a suther contrary is the case. It would probation that the contrary is the case. It would probation the contrary is the case. It would probation that the contrary is the case. It would probation that the contrary is the case. It would probation the contrary is the case.

A MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING CASE The Victim Declares He Was At-

tacked by Burgines. TRENTON, N. J., April 21,-William T. Smith, a potter, aged twenty-two, of this at an early hour this morning under vermysterious circumstances. The wounder notony of mediocrity an encouraged by the ing surgeon says he will die. Smith says he was shot by burglars, yet he says h cannot understand why burglara should at-tempt to enter his humble dwelling. The police declare that he did not tell all he knew of the shooting. They say Smith training and intelligence, which is now ago, and they unit that there are many inconsistencies in his statement of how h

RIVER TO RESIGN.

Withdrawal From Wood's Cabinet

Considered Imperative. HAVANA, April 21.- Ruls Rivera, Se retary of Agriculture, who issued a letter A Cordint Welcome for the Youthful the other day orging all political parties on the island to unite and demand a plete independence in 1901, will with-draw from Governor-Gereral Wood's Cab-DUBLIN, April 21.—The Queen reviewed past will do in the future, and that the inet. He had a locg talk with General Kruger, will arrive here tomarrow. He cold Cornective reduce the Duke of Cornective reduced the Duke of Cornective reduced the Duke of Cornective reduced redu cal foday and he understood that duder will be entertained at didner by circums lances it would be better for dents of the Young Men's School. to return to private life.

His colleagues is the Cabinet are willber only injured the political party which he hoped to beneat and sided that party which be loped to burt.
Governor-General Wood does not believe that Senor Rivera wrote the letter with

any desire to Jojure him or the present Government. He also thinks Rivera did. t realize the impropriety of his act. believed that Rivera will get out grace fully by explaining to his friends that he prefers to be able to speak freely his po-litical seatiments unhampered by the restrictions of office. Governor-General Wood has made it clear that he has not the least animosity toward Rivera. He has intimated that he may be able to use

EARL RUSSELL GOING HOME

Does Not Believe He Can Be Punish ed in England,

DENVER, April 21.-Earl Russell and his wife left this city today, accompanied has been ill for some time in this city, was by Stanley Watson, en routs to London expecting to reach that city within three \$1.25 to Baltimore and Return \$1.25 Regarding the threatened action of the

English courts, the earl expressed the opinion that a charge of bigamy would hardly "stick."

ADVANCING ON WEPENER

Rundle and Brabaut Co-operating to Raise the Siege.

low Believed That the Boers Will tein-Buller Inactive, But Expected to Unite With General Roberts.

LONDON, April 21 .- A week has passed with practically no information of the with practically no information of the ties often referred to in telegrams from movements of troops in South Africa. It the front, such as killing the wounded." is universally assumed as certain that General Roberts has commenced, or is or the point of commencing, his main advance. This has been hindered by the abnormal rainfall, which, however, compensates for the delay by removing the danger of a water famine on the line of march.

General Roberts' intentions are entirely matter of speculation at present. General Rundle on the north, and General Brabant on the south, are co-operating to relieve Wepener. The Boers there naturally retire to the north, and either succeed in joining the main body at Kroon-stad or will be cut off on the line to Bloomfontein, Thaba N' Chu, and Ladybrand. General Buller is remaining quiet, but will surely co-operate with General Rob-erts. The latter's right wing entering Bethlehem or Harrismith would threaten

the west entrance at Van Reenen's. General Buller has already warned the armers in the district on the east side, showing the possibility of an intention after driving the Boers from Natal to Laing's Nek of entering the Free State by way of Van Reenen's, which would thus be made untenable for defenders. This, of course, would be impossible until the main body at Biggarsburg has been driven back, as the advance toward Van Reenen before that was done would endanger communica

tion with Pictermaritzburg.

The report of fighting at Hoopstad sufficiently indicates the advance position of the left wing of the main advance.

BOER ATTACK REPULSED.

Methnen's Parce Successful in Pro-

teeting the Convoy. BOSHOF, O. F. S., April 21 .- A strong body of Boers with several guns made a flerce attack on a column of Lord Mesentatives of the Indiana Democrats, and thuen's force yesterday. The Boers were will state to Mr. Bryaff that it is the held in check while the convoy which the unanimous opinion of his friends here that British column was protecting passed

The convoy and part of Lord Methden's field force had been ordered to return from Swartz Kopje to this place. The Boers, who numbered about 2,000, fought in the most determined manner. At one time they advanced within 300 yards of the kopje where the British were concealed. The British column got back to Boshof today. The English casualties were sixteen

JOKES BY HELIOGRAPH.

and British Exchange Pleasar tries Near Bloemfontein.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 21-(8:55 p. n.).-The Boers on Leeuw Kop are estimated to number 6,500. At noon yesterday they heliographed in English: "Are ou fit? When are you going off duty?"
The British replied. "When we get to

The Boers then beliographed: "How is The British replied: "Is Kruger packing

A number of messages of this kind were ike soldiers work, but we do like wh sky."

The Englishmen replied: "We have only half a bottle, but come over and share it.

The British commander heliographed to day that ten Boers had been spiping a the British mounted patrols in the carly afternoon. About one hundred eiher burghers were seen supporting them, but they afterward withdrew. It is estimated that there were 500 men behind Leeuw Kop and 2,000 in the vicinity of the water works. The aggression of the Boers was probably a covering movement to defend

their retreat. A heavy rainsform for the past two days muted infantry to pass over it. It is orticed that the horses which are now

EOASTFUL BOER PLACARDS.

Notices Posted Glorifying Victories of the Burghers.

KIMBERLEY, April 21.—Boer official notices have been found placarded at Campbell and elsewhere, saying that in the recent battles the Boers captured 12,000 troops, 18 cannon, and 200 wagons, and cetting forth that the burghers were full of valor, that the outlook was bright, and that confirmation had been received of the report that Russia had invaded India with two and a half million men.

TO DINE AT THE HAGUE.

Messenger to Kruger.

THE HAGUE, April 21.-Young Smith, promise from the United States of com- the District Telegraph boy, who is carrying a message of sympathy from the

HORSES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Estimates Taken on the Cost of a Shipment of 10,000.

CHICAGO, April 21.- An English Army captain and a special commissioner called upon a firm of herse dealers at the stockyards yesterday to ascertain what they would charge for 10,000 horses for the English Government for service in South Africa. The firm submitted estimates. which were sent to England by cable.

The committee told the dealers that if the British Government believed the South African war would continue for any length of time the animals would have to be pur chased. It is believed here that even if the war should end the British will buy a number of horses for use in England, It is declared that if the sale of 10,000

General Gilmore Improving. It was reported yesterday that the con dition of General John C. Gilmore, who

B. & O. Saturday and Sauday, April 21 and 22, good for return until following Benday. Tickets good on all trains except Royal

WOMEN IN THE BOER RANKS.

Charge That They Are Guilty Killi g British Wounded. LONDON, April 21.- Black and White contains the following statement: "A letter from a nurse in one of the hospitals throws new light on an unpleasant feature of the war. The writer states that some 500 Boers were forced by the medical authorities for sanitary reasons to bathe in the Either Retire to the North or Be river behind the hospital. Many objected, Cut Off on the Line to Blocmfon- and especially two, who refused to strip.

"They were forced to do so, and it was found that they were women in men's clothes. It seems a number of dead found in the field have been women in similar disguise, and, worse than all, it is the women who have been guilty of the atroci-

RUNDLE REPORTED VICTORIOUS General Roberts Sends Word of a

Boer Defent. LONDON, April 21.—The War Office has just received the following despatch from

Lord Roberts: "Bloemfontein, April 21.—Rundle's ivision came in contact with the nemy yesterday four miles south of De Wets Dorp, occupying a strong po-sition covering the town. The yec-manry and mounted infantry seized another position, thus enabling Runanother position, thus enabling roundle to drive off the enemy and occupy their high ground. Rundle advanced this morning early, and is now again fighting. Our casualties yesterday were two men severely and one officer and seven men slightly wounded. ROBERTS."

The above is, of course, official confirmstion of the report received last night, and London today is anxiously awaiting fur-

THE STEEL AND WIRE SCANDAL.

A Representative to Call for a Congressional Investigation. CHICAGO, April 21.—Representative E.

T. No gan, of the Second Illinois Con-gressional district, will, on Tuesday, offer gressional district, will, on Tuesday, offer a resolution in the House of Representatives calling for an investigation of Wall Street methods with regard particularly to the recent scandal in American Steel and Wire. He feels that the Government of the method of the m and Wire. He feels that the Government should take measures to preclude the recurrence of a coup that has made a serious disturbance of the country's beginess. He finds that the governors of the New York Stock Exchange have been tied frequently, and have always been to be the consummating a plain duty.

"The men who, like Paul, have gove to heathen lands with the message, We seek not yours, but you,' have been hindered by those who, coming after, have reversed the message. Rum and other corrupting agencies come in with our boasted civilization, and the feeble races wither before the hot breath of the white man's vices. The wanting in consummating a plain duty. wanting in consummating a plain duty. In his view, therefore, the Government should take effective action. "The report that I shall ask Congress to In his

make a thorough investigation of this American Steel and Wife business is true," said Representative Noonan today. In my opinion the governors of the New York Stock Exchange have the power to regulate the evils arising from the mis-management of the large corporations whose stocks and bonds are handled in Wall Street. The governors have neglected to exercise their power, so the consequence has been a panic in securities, followed almost invariably by a severe shock.

to commercial interests, which, of course, to commercial interests, which, of course, embrace labor.

"The climax came this week, when the American Steel and Wire Company, a \$90.000,000 corporation, closed half of its mills and threw 6,000 laborers out of employment in order to further a strategem in the stock market. If the consequences were confined to Wall Street, there would not be much harm, but it is felt throughout the country h all business interests, and inasmuch as the New York exchange sees fit an advance the commander of a regiment an advance the commander of a regiment.

ence of witnesses to testify under oath:

STEEL MEN COME TO TERMS.

The Magantes Settle Differences Without a Fight.

NEW YORK, April 21.-John Lumbert President of the American Steel and Wire Company, and former Judge Gary, President of the Federal Steel Company, had a conference in the wire company's office today, and the subject was said to be the policy to be pursued on prices. The wire company's directors having authorized their executive committee yesterday to cut the price of their product till the oversupply on hand can be reduced and the closed mills reopened, John W. Gates, the Chairman, declared, with self-congraiula-tions, "I told you so;" that other steel companies also would have to cut down their prices. The conference was upon this subject, and the outcome was expetted to be a statement by Mr. Gary.

The decision of the Steel and Wire hourd to acknowledge and settle the claim of \$500,000 which the Hilinois Steel Commany of the Federal Steel Company presented in some force yeaterday, is said to have cleared the way for an understanding on policy, and this meeting today of Mr. Gary and Mr. Lambert was the first test of those relations Mr. Gates, however, was not to conduct the negotiations, and the closing and opening of mills, the rais-

ing and lowering of prices, etc., was out of his hands. At the end of the conference Mr. Gary made the following statement:

"The committee, consisting of Messrs. Rogers, Bacon, and myself, visited the board of directors of the wire company for the purpose of considering questions growout of the business relations between pany. The wire company is under contract to receive about 60,000 tons of steel not yet delivered and it was indebted in large sum which had matured for ste already delivered. All questions between the two companies were satisfactorily adjusted, the board of directors of the company according in every particular the requests of the steel company. T matured indebtedness was promptly paid

matured indebtedness was promptly paid and an arrangement made for a temporary cessation of deliveries of steel. "I understand the wire company is con-sidering the propriety of making a sub-stantial reduction in the prices of some of the finished materials, for the reason that the quantities on hard are larger than usual. Such reduction can perhaps be made to sdvantage, and yet leave prices large enough to enable the wire company to realize reasonable and satisfactory pro-fits. From the information I have re-ceived I think the business of the wire company is far from being in a desparate condition. Thoughtful and careful manage nent should place the property and but ness of that company among the very be

The only cut of price appounced by th Steel and Wire Company today was of \$1 a keg on ualls, down to \$29 a ton

Ask your druggist for Kretol.

ADVOCATES OF MISSIONS

The Ecumenical Conference Holds Its First Session.

Addresses by President McKinley and General Harrison Give the Gathering an Auspleious Opening -The Executive Speaks for Curistinnity in the Land of the Pagan,

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Ecumenical Conference on foreign missions, which it has required some four years to arrange onvened this afternoon at 2:30 o'cl ck in Carnegie Hall and sounded the keynote of its existence in the familiar stanzas of "All Hull the Power of Jesus' Name." The whole audience, led by George C. Stebbins, sang the triumphal hymn with the ferver and arder which from the preliminary indications will characterize the seventy odd meetings at which the busi-

ness of the conference will be transacted, Gen. Benjamin Harrison was presented as chairman of the meting and henotary president of the conference. Mr. Harrison outlined the needs and plans of the meeting and then said in part:

"The gigantic engines that are driving forward a material development are being speeded as never before. The din of the hammer and the axe and the hum of wheels have penetrated the abodes of soilude-the world has now few quiet p nees tide—the world has now few quiet p aces.
Life is strenuous, the boy is started in
his school upon the run and the pace is
not often slackened until the panting man
falls into his grave. Do all these great
inventions, these rushing intellectual developments, exhaust the ministry in the
making of men rich, and the re-enforcing
of armies and fleets? No. These are
servants, prophets forcempers. These will servants, prophets, forerunners. They will find a heraid's voice; there will by an annunciation and a coronation. The first results seem to be the stimulation of the

hot breath of the white man's vices. The great rations have combined to suppress the slave trade, is it too much to ask that they shall combine to prevent the sale of spirits to men who, less than our children, have acquired the habits of self-restraint? If we must have 'consumers' let us give them an innerest dies.

them an innocent diet.

The Value of Missions. "The enemies of foreign missions have spoken tauntingly of the slowness of the work and of its great and disproportionate cost, and we have, too, exclusively consoled ourselves and answered the criticism by the suggestion that with God a thousand years is as one day. We should not lose

confined to wan such as the life in throughout the country h all business interests, and thas much as the New York exchange sees fit to remain supine or passive, inasmuch as the subject-matter relates to interstate commerce and the projection of labor. I think it is time that something should be done by Congress.

The subject of the projection of labor in the supports to his right and the three wholly hidden. To him it seemed as if his battalion was making an unsupported assault. The extended line, the reserve, were matters of faith. But one day done by Congress.

"The resolution, if passed, will give the committee the power to compel the presence of witnesses to testify under cath, books and papers must be produced, and finally there will be disclosed the insufficiency of the tules and regulations of the New York Stock Exchange in relation to that important part of the financial system, namely, the immediate market for securities. I think Congress will see the necessity of regulating these institutions in the sense of limiting and restricting such disturbances as was caused by these insiders of the Wire Trust." the brush into a savanna-a long, narrow natural meadow and the army was re-

for the Church." The formal address of welcome to the delegates to the conference was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, who is the

oreign Secretary of the American Board. Response by a British Delegate The response of the British delegation was delivered by the Rev. Edward Law

Thompson, of the London Missionary So. ciety, who had 105 years of history behind it, as he was proud to say. In expressing appreciation of the reception here Mr. Thompson said: "If it were not in your presence, Mr. President (turning to General Harrison) I should speak of it as the right royal wel-come you have given us. The fact is, our

Queen is not a figurehead, and anything the highest, so I am glad to say it is a right royal welcome, for which we thank you in this great city." For the German delegation the Rev. Dr. Schreiber made response. said, for sixteen missionary societies, was 5 had 850 missionaries in the field and had made 350,000 converts. For the Aus trailing delegation the Rev. replied, while the Rev. Jacob Chamberlain responded for the missienaries. He spoke, he said, in the name of 2,400 missionaries in India, of the 15,464 missionaries of all

churches in all lands, of whom th

assistants to the missionaries, and of the 1.317,000 communicants and the 4,414,000 adherents already enrolled through The report of the secretary of the gen eral committee, the Rev. De win, was read to give the conference in-formation as to some of the work and detail of its arrangements. After the sing ing of the "Doxology" and a benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Ellen Wood, of this city, the meeting was adjourned and many of the foreign delegates and some

others went to the platform and were in-troduced to General Harrison, who shock The people began to get together for the evening session long before 7 o'clock. When the doors were opened the big haif filled up in a very few mirrates. It was plain that more tickets bul been given out than there were seats, for within ten minutes every seat in all the galleries, and in the main body of the hall had an or cupant. The boxes were slower in filling, but they were all occupied before 7.50 o'clock and the meeting was not ontil 8

clock. There was a noisy bury of conversation from 7:30 until five minutes after the time set for the meeting to begin, and then suddenly the entire audience rose almost as one and began to shout and cheer and wave handkerchiefs. President McKinley had arrived, leaning on the arm of Morris K. Jesup. Behind him came former Presient Marvison on the arm of William E lodge, and then Governor Roosevelt, ac-ompanied by Bishop Potter. The Rev. Dr. Edward J. Brown opened

the meeting with a few words, and futro duced Mr. Jesup as presiding Jesup asked Bishop Potter, of the State of